FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JANUARY 2, 1915

Drawn by
Nina E. Allender

The Suffrage Waits

"God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen"

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Vol. III January 2, 1915 No. 1

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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News of the Week

In Congress

THE debate and vote on the woman suffrage amendment (Bristow-Mondell Resolution) in the House of Representatives will probably not occur until toward the middle of January. Certain Representatives living at a distance have asked that the vote should not be taken until they have returned from their Christmas vacations. No definite date has been set for the vote.

Committee of One Hundred

MRS. WILLIAM KENT, of California, member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, has undertaken the chairmanship of a Committee of One Hundred to raise a fund necessary to maintain the national headquarters of the Union at Washington during the coming year. Each member of the committee is asked to raise or contribute twenty-five dollars toward the cost of these headquarters. During the past year the maintainance of the national offices came largely from members of the Union living in Washington. The first member to join the committee for 1915 was Mrs. Robert Gorham Fuller, of Dover, Massachusetts. This presages more nation-wide support for the headquarters during the coming year than they have received before. The work at the Capital belongs to women in all parts of the land, and it is the hope of Mrs. Kent that she may be able to form a committee embracing women from all sections of the country.

Biennial Meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance

ON account of the war it has been decided not to hold the biennial meeting of the Alliance at Berlin in June, 1915, as originally planned. The German Branch of the Alliance has with much regret withdrawn its invitation to the convention to meet in the German Capital. The Netherlands Branch has, however, invited the convention to meet in Holland. They state that the war makes it more desirable than ever that a meeting of the women of all nations be held this year in the hope of fostering an international spirit and possibly taking definite steps towards an international program of peace.

Greater Business Opportunities for Women

A NEW organization known as "The Committee for Extending Business Opportunities to Women," has just been formed in New York. Mrs. Charles Beard, wife of the Professor of Political Science at Columbia University, is temporary chairman.

"Women have had to make a long, bitter fight to gain entrance into each new field of labor," says Mrs. Mary Beard. "It wasn't very many years ago that women doctors and women lawyers were universally opposed. There is still a sentiment against women entering business. The only job that has been cheerfully handed over to women is that of pitying the poor."

The purpose of this new organization is to give its support to all commercial enterprises which pursue the policy of offering business opportunities to women on the same terms as men. On the committee are: Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League; Mrs. Amos Pinchot; Miss Mary Snow, Research Officer of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations; Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandez, former head of the Vocational Guidance Survey; Mrs. Marion B. Cothren, former secretary of the City Commission on Teachers' Salaries, and one of those who was largely responsible for the establishment of equal pay for equal work in the public schools of New York City; Miss Rose Young, the well-known journalist; Mrs. Jessica Finch Cosgrave, founder and head of the Finch School for Girls in New York; Mrs. Henry Bruere, wife of the New York City Chamberlain; Dr. Ida H. Ogilvie, professor of Geology at Barnard College; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York and formerly President of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Henrietta Rodman, leader of the famous Mother-Teacher movement; Mrs. Lois Pierce Hughes, manager of the Woman's Department in the McAlpin Hotel, and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, well known as a suffrage speaker.

Minimum Wage in Washington

THE Washington State Minimum Wage Commission has established a wage scale for the state under the new wage law. Ten dollars is the minimum weekly wage allowed for women and girls employed in clerical positions, eight dollars for office boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 18 years of age, and six dollars for boys and girls under 16 years. This decree is to take effect on February 20. The women of the state helped to pass this law. However, the statute may become void if the United States Supreme Court decides that the Oregon Minimum Wage Law which is now before the court is unconstitutional. Once again women voters in the enfranchised states are forced to realize that their power is indeed limited when the effect of their local action may be overturned by the national government in which women have but very limited representation.

Suffrage Campaign in New York

THE suffrage campaign in New York is far-reaching in its scope. Even the children in the public schools are to be led to think intelligently on the subject of votes for women. Miss Rosalie Jones has arranged for prizes and medals to be given in the High Schools for the best essays for and against suffrage and a committee has met with the publishers to talk over plans for the revision of text-books on history so that they will include a record of the contribution of women to the history of the country. The publishers have been most interested in the proposals of the committee and the revised editions will soon appear.

Feminism and Marriage

MISS IDA M. TARBELL, in the current issue of the *Woman's Home Companion* makes some interesting statements based on a study of the recent census reports.

"If we consider the sex as a whole," says Miss Tarbell, referring to the claim that a large percentage of women in the United States do not marry, "regardless of age, this is true. We have in the United States now 44,639,989 'females,' including all from 1 year and under to 100 years and over. Fifty-two and seven-tenths per cent of these—babes, maids and women—are single, that is, literally, less than one-half of the sex are married. But drop out those not yet of marriageable age, and you have a different story. There will, of course, be a difference of opinion about what is a marriageable age; but let us call it nineteen or over. If we settle on that we must drop at once from our estimate something over twenty millions of the sex. It puts a different complexion at once on the marriage percentage. As a fact, 70 per cent of those who are 18 years or more old marry; and if you raise the age to 20, 80½ per cent marry; to 25, 86.7 per cent marry."

It would seem by these figures another of the hackneyed arguments against woman's freedom and development is disproved. With such women as Ida Tarbell proving that even the "free" woman cares about marriage in spite of her interest in politics and business, there does not remain much for further dispute.

A Correction

THE paragraph on the Federal Amendment by Florence Kelley, on page 3 of *The Suffragist* of Nov. 21st, should have been credited to the *Annals of the American Academy of Social and Political Science*, in which it appeared as part of an article by Mrs. Kelley. The tenses were changed in the paragraph in order to make it applicable at the time at which it was published in *The Suffragist*. Our apologies are due to the *Annals* for our failure to credit this excerpt to that publication.

In the paragraph it is stated that the Governor of Michigan vetoed the suffrage measure the last time that it passed the legislature of his state. It was the Governor of Wisconsin and not the Governor of Michigan who took this action.

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SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

Campaign Through the Country

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F Street*

WITH the beginning of the new year the Sunday teas of the Union will be replaced by meetings at the headquarters on Tuesday evenings at eight o'clock. The first of the series will be held next Tuesday, January 5th. Miss Doris Stevens will be the principal speaker, and Miss Eliza H. Lord, formerly Dean of the Western Reserve University, will preside. Miss Stevens will relate her experiences in Colorado, where she conducted a notably successful campaign preceding the congressional election and where she left permanent headquarters firmly established.

Philadelphia

Headquarters: 1820 *Pine Street, Philadelphia*

MISS MABEL VERNON, who has just returned from eight months' campaigning in Nevada, will speak at the meeting at half past three on January 7th at the home of Miss Mary Burnham, 3401 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia, in addition to the other speakers announced in the last issue of the *Suffragist*. Among the Philadelphia members of the Union who are actively helping in arranging the meeting are Miss Harriet Dulles, Mrs. Anna Lowenburg, Mrs. Charles Klauder, Miss Helen Paul and Mrs. Lucretia M. B. Mitchell.

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington*
Organizer: *Miss Mabel Vernon*
Assistant Organizer: *Miss Anna McCue*

THE large mass meeting in the Garrick Theater comes off on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware Chairman of the Congressional Union, presides. Representative Falconer, from the State of Washington, will tell how suffrage works in his own state. Miss Anne Martin, President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society of Nevada, and Miss Mabel Vernon will be the other speakers. A large number of very prominent men and women have accepted invitations to sit on the stage.

A real demonstration has been planned for the staid little town of Dover on January 5th, the day that the Legislature opens. About fifteen prominent women have arranged to go to Dover for the day. They will form in line at the Dover Station and, armed with the shields of the enfranchised states, will march to the Dover headquarters of the Congressional Union, which will then be opened with proper ceremonies. Mrs. Hilles and Mrs. Victor Dupont will head the procession, carrying the American flag and the Delaware banner. Mrs. Hilles and Miss Vernon have been in Dover during the past week arranging for the furnishing of the new Dover headquarters and planning for a delegation of Dover women to go to the train to meet the procession. Tremendous interest has been manifested not only among the Delaware women, but outside of the state as well in the Delaware work. Mrs. George Day of Connecticut, a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, in token of her interest, has just sent a check to cover the rent of the Dover headquarters.

Deputations of Suffragists have been arranged to meet the newly elected members of the state legislature before that body convenes. These deputations have proceeded almost steadily the entire week and reports from the lower part of the state show that the results are very encouraging even in that least worked districts. In each case the delegation left with the legislator-elect a copy of the suffrage bill and asked him to give it his consideration, trusting that he would decide to support it when the legislature met.

One of the most important interviews was that with Senator-elect James B. Hickman. Among those in the delegation which waited upon him were: Mrs. Francis I. Dupont, Mrs. Wainwright, Miss Alice P. Smythe, Miss Emma Worrell, Miss Mary R. DeVou, Miss Eugenia Jackson, Mrs. Charles Warner, Mrs. F. E. Bach, Miss Martha Shortlidge, Mrs. Geo. B. Miller, Mrs. R. P. Fletcher, Mrs. Norman John, Miss Anna Bird, Miss C. L. Crew, Miss Caroline Cooper, Mrs. J. Bacon Stubbs, and Dr. De Lacour.

The Wilmington *Evening News*, in speaking of the work, says: "The Suffragists are conducting a real campaign. When a Senator is to be interviewed, workers are previously sent into his district to feel the pulse of the community."

Miss Anna McCue has spoken at the noon hour at a number of factories and also gave a short talk at headquarters one evening during the week. Parlor meetings are also taking place in all parts of the state. The main effort during the week has been placed on working up the Wilmington mass meeting, which will really mark the opening of the campaign. A large committee of women are going from door to door distributing tickets for the meeting and a huge poster has been placed on the Court House green. Mrs. Hilles' motor, with a large advertisement and flags telling of the meeting, is constantly speeding through the streets of Wilmington.

Miss Mary Conkle, who took charge of the Congressional Union headquarters in Wilmington last summer, spent some time during the past week aiding in the Delaware work.

Colorado

Headquarters: 324 *Seventeenth Street, Denver*
Organizer: *Miss Ruth Astor Noyes*

MEMBERS of the Union in Denver have concentrated during the past week on the Thé Dansant which took place on December 30th at the Brown Palace Hotel. The ballroom was very generously given free by the hotel management, and all catering was also a gift so that all proceeds were practically clear. Many of the young people who came to Denver for the holidays were present at the Thé Dansant. Full reports of the event will appear in a later number. Miss Noyes reports most enthusiastic co-operation on the part of all local members in the arranging of this first social event undertaken by the Denver branch of the Union.

California

Headquarters: 45 *Stockton Street, San Francisco*

MRS. WILLIAM KENT, member of the Executive Committee of the Union, has completed preparations for the Congressional Union booth at the Exposition. Never was a greater opportunity open to suffragists for spreading interest in their cause than that offered by this booth, located at what promises to be one of the most popular spots on the Exposition grounds.

Anyone having suggestions for the Exposition or having material which could be used as an exhibit, is invited to communicate at once with Mrs. Kent, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C. Some space in the booth is still available for additional exhibits. Meetings and other forms of suffrage activity will be started with the opening of the Exposition the first of March.

Oregon

Headquarters: 613 *Eilers Building, Portland*
Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold*

A RECEPTION marking the formal opening of the Oregon Headquarters took place during the past week. Huge bunches of yellow chrysanthemums and Oregon grapes sent by enthusiastic members were used in decoration. Miss Virginia Arnold presided. A resolution was introduced by Dr. Florence Manion requesting President Wilson to give his support to the National Suffrage Amendment. Mrs. A. E. Bothwick gave a short address, and ex-governor Geer testified to his belief in the wisdom of the Congressional Union in appealing to the western women voters to use their influence in establishing national suffrage. Messages of support and endorsement from a number of prominent Oregon women were read at the meeting.

On Thursday of this week the Sustaining Committee of the Oregon Chapter of the Congressional Union met at headquarters. At that time a number of pledges of money were received, among them a pledge of $100 from Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen, former press chairman of the Oregon State Suffrage Organization and member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union.

In the past two days over 1,000 letters have been sent from headquarters, calling upon friends of suffrage in Oregon to send letters to Congressmen urging favorable action on the Bristow-Mondell Resolution soon to be voted on in the House of Representatives.

Mr. William Davis, one of Portland's prominent lawyers and an old-time friend of suffrage, has consented to write an article on the advantages of the Federal Amendment which will be run in the Oregon papers the very day the amendment is discussed on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington. There will also be a symposium for the New Year's special edition of *The Oregonian*. Many of the most prominent citizens, both men and women, have contributed to this.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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National Headquarters—1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914.
Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

THE EIGHTH DEPUTATION

THE deputation of Democratic women makes the eighth time that suffragists have gone to President Wilson on behalf of the National Suffrage Amendment.

Let us review at this moment the previous deputations and their results.

The first suffrage delegation that ever waited upon the President went to him shortly after his inauguration to ask him to include suffrage for women in the program contained in his message convening the special session. This delegation represented the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The second and third deputations, which went shortly after the first, and which represented the College Equal Suffrage League and the National Council of Women Voters respectively, made the same request.

The President stated to the first group that he would take the matter under consideration. To the second and third he replied that he could not put suffrage in his message owing to the necessity of concentration at that particular time on the tariff.

Suffragists waited therefore until the tariff was well out of the way and then in November, 1913, shortly before the convening of the regular session of Congress, another delegation waited upon Mr. Wilson to ask him to include suffrage for women in his program for the regular session as outlined in his forthcoming message. The deputation which presented this appeal consisted of over seventy women who had come from his own state of New Jersey to voice this plea on the part of the women of that state. On this occasion the President replied that the question was one in which he was interested and which would receive his serious consideration.

Immediately after his message had been read at the opening of the regular session in December, 1913, a committee of fifty-five women representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which was then meeting in convention in Washington, waited upon him to express their dissatisfaction with his neglect of the suffrage question and to urge him to use his influence to secure the passage of the amendment by Congress. To this group the President replied that he was unable to act because he was simply the spokesman of his party, and his party had not given its endorsement to suffrage.

A little later, when the regular session was well under way, a group of working women under the leadership of Mrs. Glendower Evans, made another effort to induce the President to take up the cause of the freedom of women. To this body he gavhe same reply as on the preceding occasion, saying:

"I have already explained . . the limitations that are laid upon me as the leader of a party. Until the party as such has considered a matter of this very supreme importance and taken its position, I am not at liberty to speak for it."

Suffragists feared this position on the part of the President was more or less final until he abandoned it by his action on the Panama Tolls case, when he not only initiated legislation but forced it through en in actual contradiction to a plank in the Democratic platform. Shortly after he had signed the Panama Tolls Repeal Bill, a delegation of over five hundred club women under the leadership of Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, encouraged by his willingness to initiate legislation in the tolls case, again sought an interview with the President. They brought to his attention the fact that approximately a million organized women through the Federation of Women's Clubs had shortly before gone on record in favor of the suffrage movement. To this, the seventh deputation, the President replied that suffrage was a matter for the states.

The country is waiting to hear what reply the President will make to the women of his own party who are asking him in the interest of the party as well as in the interest of suffrage to give his support to the amendment which will shortly come to a vote in the lower House.

Twice the President has told us that he was interested in the subject and that it would receive his earnest consideration. Twice he has said that the program was too full to allow him to take up the matter. Twice he has given as an excuse for non-action that he was the spokesman of his party and could not act until suffrage had received the party endorsement. And finally to the last deputation he replied that suffrage was a matter for the states.

The President has abandoned one position after another as it seemed no longer tenable. It is to be hoped that his Democratic colleagues who will interview him next Wednesday may persuade him that his last stronghold, that of states' rights, is no longer available as a refuge.

The fact that Southern Democratic leaders, such as Senator Sheppard of Texas, and Representative Hobson of Alabama, threw states' rights to the winds in the recent Prohibition discussion; the fact that of the one hundred and ninety-seven votes in favor of nation-wide prohibition, eighty-nine were cast by Southern men; the fact that of the 189 against it only 41 were cast by Southerners—the fact that of the 16 states usually referred to as Southern, eleven voted either unanimously or by a majority in favor of nation-wide prohibition, creates a situation in which even Southern Democrats cannot much longer put forward states' rights as an argument against national action on suffrage.

Democratic Congressmen are coming over one by one to the suffrage side. Even the Democratic Rules Committee has ceased its long continued opposition to permitting the House to discuss the amendment.

May the Democratic women succeed in convincing their leader that, apart from all considerations of justice and social welfare, it is time for him from the point of view of party advantage, to take up the suffrage amendment.

Deputation of Democratic Women

THE plans for the deputation of Democratic women that will wait upon the President on January 6th to ask his support of the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment, are now nearly completed. As the time draws near many letters are coming in from all parts of the country from prominent Democratic women notifying the committee of their deep interest in the plan.

The meeting at the Public Library, Ninth and New York Avenue, at one o'clock, which will precede the deputation, will be addressed by Miss Alberta Hill, assistant organizer in charge of the National Headquarters of the Democratic National Committee during President Wilson's campaign; Mrs. John Turney; Mrs. Ellis Logan, President of the District of Columbia branch of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, and Mrs. George A. Armes, President of the National Association of Democratic Women of America and President of the District of Columbia branch of the National Wilson and Marshall League.

At the close of the meeting the delegates will proceed to the White House in automobiles gayly decorated with suffrage banners. President Wilson will receive them in the famous East Room at two o'clock. After the audience with the President, Mrs. Armes will entertain the delegates at a reception in the White Parlor at the Ebbitt Hotel.

"Although other deputations of women have gone to see President Wilson," said Mrs. Armes, in discussing the plans, "no group has gone in the same way as the present one. Mr. Wilson is the chief representative of our party. Before the election of 1912, we organized the Wilson and Marshal League at the suggestion of Secretary McAdoo. Many prominent Democratic campaign managers have publicly testified to the earnestness and efficiency with which our league worked during the Presidential campaign. We helped to place the Democratic party in power in this country. Now as members of that party, with the party good at heart, we are going to the President to state to him why we think it advisable that our party should espouse the suffrage cause. If we find that our efforts to work for this reform within the party are fruitless, no alternative will be left us but to withdraw from the Democratic party—at least until such time as that party shall cease its opposition to the national suffrage amendment."

MRS. ELLIS A. LOGAN

MISS ALBERTA HILL

Members of the Deputation

Mrs. John E. Turney, Chairman of the Wilson and Marshall League of Tennessee, and Chairman of the Southern Section of the National Wilson and Marshall League, has telegraphed that she will be present for the occasion.

Mrs. A. Elizabeth Wager-Smith, first charter member of the Wilson and Marshall League of the State of Pennsylvania, and founder and president of the first Woman's Democratic League of Philadelphia, sends word that she will join the deputation, combining this and her attendance as a delegate at the convention of the Woman's National Democratic League which meets at the Willard Hotel in Washington on January 7th and 8th.

Mrs. C. E. Gummel writes: "I am only too happy to join and will do all in my power to further the cause."

Mrs. J. Ross Thompson, President of the Montgomery County Suffrage League and a member of an old Democratic family in Maryland, writes: "I will take great pleasure in making one of the members of the delegation."

Miss Martha W. Fairfield, a member of a well known Democratic family in Maine, writes that she will be present on behalf of the Democratic women of that state.

Mrs. C. A. White, formerly President of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Democratic League, has joined the deputation with enthusiasm and sent a contribution toward the expenses.

Mrs. Clayton D. Emig, Recording Secretary of the District of Columbia branch of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, writes: "I am heartily in sympathy with your efforts," and sends her name as a member of the deputation.

Others who have registered as members of the delegation are Mrs. John M. Evans, wife of Representative Evans, from Montana, Mrs. John Stephens, of Texas, Mrs. Tom Stout, wife of Representative Stout, of Montana, and Mrs. Rachel Tongate Beck, formerly President of the Pen Woman's League of America, and prominent in the Wilson and Marshal League.

A peculiar interest attaches to this deputation, because of the vote so soon to be taken in the House on the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Many of the women will remain in the city until after the day of the vote, and will aid the work for the amendment in every way possible.

Annual Meeting of the Congressional Union

ON January tenth the second anniversary of the opening of headquarters for Congressional work in Washington will be celebrated by a meeting of the members of the Congressional Union.

The day will open with a luncheon at the home of Mrs. William Kent, at half past twelve, in honor of the members of the Executive Committee and Advisory Council of the Union. Following the luncheon the Advisory Council will hold an informal meeting with the Executive Committee from half past one until half past two at the home of Mrs. Kent, at which final plans for the year's work will be discussed. At half past five Mrs. Winston Churchill, who has just joined the Advisory Council of the Union, will entertain at tea at her beautiful home on Sixteenth Street, in honor of the visiting members of the Council.

At eight o'clock in the evening all members of the Union are invited to a meeting at Rauscher's ballroom, 1034 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., when the year's work on behalf of the Federal Amendment will be reviewed and plans for the coming year submitted to the members.

The committee in charge of the annual meeting consists of Mrs. Gilson Gardner, a member of the Executive Committee of the Union; Mrs. George Odell, a member of the lobbying committee; Mrs. Winston Churchill, and Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee, who was Grand Marshal of the great suffrage procession in Washington last May. Following the meeting an informal reception will be held at which members of the Union from different parts of the country will have the opportunity of meeting with one another.

Friends of the Union who will be in Washington for the meeting are Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, Mrs. William Bross Lloyd of Chicago, Mrs. Harriott Stanton Blatch of New York, and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, all members of the Advisory Council; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, a member of the Executive Committee of the Union; and Miss Julia Hurlbut of New Jersey, First Vice President of the New Jersey Women's Political Union and one of the most ardent supporters in that state of the Federal Amendment.

The second anniversary of the opening of active Congressional work in Washington occurs at a time when all suffragists are looking with hope to the vote on their amendment in the House. Every member of the Union will want to share in the plans and hopes for the future, and on January 10th they will be given that opportunity. This gathering together of the clans promises to be a delightful social event as well as the occasion for the consideration of a serious business program.

The Vote in the House of Representatives

Telegraph Your Representative!

THE recent report by the Rules Committee of House Resolution 514, allotting time in the House of Representatives for a vote on the Bristow-Mondell Resolution (House Resolution No. 1), brings suffrage work into a very practical position. This is the first time in the history of the country that the national suffrage amendment has come to a vote in the House. The fact that the Rules Committee has at last been brought to allow the matter to be discussed on the floor of the House is indeed a step in advance and marks a great triumph in the suffrage movement.

Among the workers who are earnestly engaged in interviewing the Congressmen from their states is Miss Mary Philbrook of Newark, N. J., who came to Washington immediately upon the announcement that the Rules Committee had reported the suffrage measure and has assured all the New Jersey representatives of the wide-spread interest in the amendment in their state. Miss Philbrook has been for many years active in the suffrage organizations of New Jersey and is the lawyer who carried through the various courts of her state the test cast involving the right of women to vote in New Jersey. Miss Mary Burt Messer, an organizer of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, has also spent the week in Washington visiting New York Congressmen. Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore, secretary of the Wayne County, Michigan, suffrage organization,

MISS MARGARET F. WHITTEMORE
Member of Congressional Union Lobbying Committee

is interviewing all the Michigan representatives, and has arranged to stay in Washington until after the vote is taken, in order to help in the lobbying. Miss Anne Martin, President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, has spent much time in Washington interviewing Congressmen from the suffrage states. Mrs. Winston Churchill, who has taken part in the suffrage movement in New Hampshire, has visited the New Hampshire men, informing them of the deep interest in the federal amendment in that state. Miss L. C. Daniels of Grafton, Vermont, has come all the way from that distant place to leave with the Vermont Congressmen a message from the women of their districts with regard to the national amendment. From Chicago has come Miss Gertrude Crocker, who has called upon the Congressmen from Illinois and secured their pledges to support the pending amendment. Never were the Washington offices so filled with women from all parts of the country offering their services in the national work.

Suffragists who are not able to come to Washington personally to see their representatives, are asked to write and telegraph to the Congressmen from their state urging them to be present when the vote is taken on the Bristow-Mondell Amendment (probably around the middle of January) and to vote "Aye."

The following is a list of the members of the House of Representatives. The address of each is House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(R indicates Republican; D, Democrat; P, Progressive; PR, Progressive Republican; Ind, Independent)

ALABAMA

At Large, John W. Abercrombie (D)
First District—George W. Taylor (D)
Second District—S. Hubert Dent, Jr. (D)
Third District—W. O. Mulkey (D)
Fourth District—Fred L. Blackmon (D)
Fifth District—J. Thomas Heflin (D)
Sixth District—Richmond P. Hobson (D)
Seventh District—John L. Burnett (D)
Eighth District—Christopher C. Harris (D)
Ninth District—Oscar W. Underwood (D)

ARIZONA

At Large, Carl Hayden (D)

ARKANSAS

First District—Thaddeus H. Caraway (D)
Second District—William A. Oldfield (D)
Third District—John C. Floyd (D)
Fourth District—Otis T. Wingo (D)
Fifth District—H. M. Jacoway (D)
Sixth District—Samuel M. Taylor (D)
Seventh District—William S. Goodwin (D)

CALIFORNIA

First District—William Kent (Ind)
Second District—John E. Raker (D)
Third District—Charles F. Curry (R)
Fourth District—Julius Kahn (R)
Fifth District—John I. Nolan (P)
Sixth District—Joseph R. Knowland (R)
Seventh District—Denver S. Church (D)
Eighth District—Everis A. Hayes (R)
Ninth District—Charles W. Bell (PR)
Tenth District—William D. Stephens (PR)
Eleventh District—William Kettner (D)

COLORADO

At Large, Edward T. Taylor (D)
At Large, Edward Keating (D)
First District—George J. Kindel (D)
Second District—H. H. Seldomridge (D)

CONNECTICUT

First District—Augustine Lonergan (D)
Second District—Bryan F. Mahn (D)
Third District—Thomas Reilly (D)
Fourth District—Jeremiah Donovan (D)
Fifth District—William Kennedy (D)

DELAWARE

At Large, Franklin Brockson (D)

FLORIDA

At Large, Claude L'Engle (D)
First District—Stephen M. Sparkman (D)
Second District—Frank Clark (D)
Third District—Emmett Wilson (D)

GEORGIA

First District—Charles G. Edwards (D)
Second District—Frank Park (D)
Third District—Charles R. Crisp (D)
Fourth District—William C. Adamson (D)
Fifth District—William S. Howard (D)
Sixth District—Charles L. Bartlett (D)
Seventh District—Gordon Lee (D)
Eighth District—Samuel J. Tribble (D)
Ninth District—Thomas M. Bell (D)
Tenth District—Carl Vinson (D)
Eleventh District—J. Randall Walker (D)
Twelfth District—Dudley M. Hughes (D)

IDAHO

At Large, Burton L. French (R)
At Large, Addison T. Smith (R)

ILLINOIS

At Large, Lawrence B. Stringer (D)
At Large, William E. Williams (D)
First District—Martin B. Madden (R)
Second District—James R. Mann (R)
Third District—George E. Gorman (D)
Fifth District—Adolph J. Sabath (D)
Sixth District—James McAndrews (D)
Seventh District—Frank Buchanan (D)
Eighth District—Thomas Gallagher (D)
Ninth District—Fred A. Britten (R)
Tenth District—Charles M. Thomson (P)
Eleventh District—Ira C. Copley
Twelfth District—William H. Hinebaugh (P)
Thirteenth District—John C. McKenzie (R)
Fourteenth District—Clyde H. Tavenner (D)
Fifteenth District—Stephen A. Hoxworth (D)
Sixteenth District—Claudius U. Stone (D)
Seventeenth District—Louis FitzHenry (D)
Eighteenth District—Frank T. O'Hair (D)
Nineteenth District—Charles M. Borchers (D)
Twentieth District—Henry T. Rainey (D)
Twenty-first District—James M. Graham (D)
Twenty-second District—William N. Baltz (D)
Twenty-third District—Martin D. Foster (D)
Twenty-fourth District—H. Robert Fowler (D)
Twenty-fifth District—Robert P. Hill (D)

INDIANA

First District—Charles Lieb (D)
Second District—William A. Cullop (D)
Third District—William E. Cox (D)
Fourth District—Lincoln Dixon (D)
Fifth District—Ralph W. Moss (D)
Sixth District—Finley H. Gray (D)
Seventh District—Charles A. Korbly (D)
Eighth District—John A. M. Adair (D)
Ninth District—Martin A. Morrison (D)
Tenth District—John B. Peterson (D)
Eleventh District—George W. Rauch (D)
Twelfth District—Cyrus Cline (D)
Thirteenth District—Henry A. Barnhart (D)

IOWA

First District—Charles A. Kennedy (R)
Second District—Henry Vollmer (D)
Third District—Maurice Connolly (D)
Fourth District—Gilbert Haugen (R)
Fifth District—James W. Good (R)
Sixth District—Sanford Kirkpatrick (D)
Seventh District—S. F. Prouty (R)
Eighth District—Horace M. Towner (R)
Ninth District—William R. Green (R)
Tenth District—Frank P. Woods (R)
Eleventh District—George C. Scott (R)

KANSAS

First District—Daniel R. Anthony, Jr. (R)
Second District—Joseph Taggart (D)
Third District—Philip P. Campbell (R)
Fourth District—Dudley Doolittle (D)
Fifth District—Guy T. Helvering (D)
Sixth District—John R. Connelly (D)
Seventh District—George A. Neeley (D)
Eighth District—Victor Murdock (P)

KENTUCKY

First District—Alben W. Barkley (D)
Second District—Augustus O. Stanley (D)
Third District—Robert Y. Thomas, Jr. (D)
Fourth District—Ben Johnson (D)
Fifth District—Swagar Sherley (D)
Sixth District—Arthur B. Rouse (D)
Seventh District—J. Campbell Cantrill (D)
Eighth District—Harvey Helm (D)
Ninth District—W. J. Field (D)
Tenth District—John W. Langley (R)
Eleventh District—Caleb Powers (R)

LOUISIANA

First District—Albert Estopinal (D)
Second District—H. Garland Dupré (D)
Third District—Robert F. Broussard (D)
Fourth District—John T. Watkins (D)
Fifth District—Walter Elder (D)
Sixth District—Lewis L. Morgan (D)
Seventh District—Ladislas Lazaro (D)
Eighth District—James B. Aswell (D)

MAINE

First District—Asher C. Hinds (R)
Second District—Daniel J. McGillicuddy (D)
Third District—John A. Peters (R)
Fourth District—Frank E. Guernsey (R)

MARYLAND

First District—J. D. Price (D)
Second District—J. Fred C. Talbott (D)
Third District—Charles P. Coady (D)
Fourth District—J. Charles Linthicum (D)
Fifth District—Frank O. Smith (D)
Sixth District—David J. Lewis (D)

MASSACHUSETTS

First District—Allen T. Treadway (R)
Second District—Frederick H. Gillett (R)
Third District—Calvin D. Paige (R)
Fourth District—Samuel E. Winslow (R)
Fifth District—John J. Rogers (R)
Sixth District—Augustus P. Gardner (R)
Seventh District—M. F. Phelan (D)
Eighth District—Frederick S. Deitrick (D)
Ninth District—Ernest W. Roberts (R)
Eleventh District—Thomas C. Thacher (D)
Twelfth District—James A. Gallivan (D)
Thirteenth District—John J. Mitchell (D)
Fourteenth District—Edward Gilmore (D)
Fifteenth District—William S. Greene

MICHIGAN

At Large, Patrick H. Kelley (R)
First District—Frank E. Doremus (D)
Second District—Samuel W. Beakes (D)
Third District—J. M. C. Smith (R)
Fourth District—Edward L. Hamilton (R)
Fifth District—Carl E. Mapes (R)
Sixth District—Samuel W. Smith (R)
Seventh District—Louis C. Cramton (R)
Eighth District—Joseph W. Fordney (R)
Ninth District—James C. McLaughlin (R)
Tenth District—Roy O. Woodruff (P)
Eleventh District—Francis O. Lindquist (R)
Twelfth District—William J. McDonald (P)

MINNESOTA

At Large, James Manahan (R)
First District—Sydney Anderson (R)
Second District—Winfield S. Hammond (D)
Third District—Charles R. Davis (R)
Fourth District—Frederick C. Stevens (R)
Fifth District—George R. Smith (R)
Sixth District—Charles A. Lindbergh (R)
Seventh District—Andrew J. Volstead (R)
Eighth District—Clarence B. Miller (R)
Ninth District—Halvor Steenerson (R)

MISSISSIPPI

First District—Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr. (D)
Second District—Hubert D. Stephens (D)
Third District—Benj. G. Humphreys (D)
Fourth District—Thomas U. Sisson (D)
Fifth District—S. A. Witherspoon (D)
Sixth District—B. P. Harrison (D)
Seventh District—Percy E. Quinn (D)
Eighth District—James W. Collier (D)

MISSOURI

First District—James T. Lloyd (D)
Second District—William W. Rucker (D)
Third District—Joshua W. Alexander (D)
Fourth District—Charles F. Booher (D)
Fifth District—William P. Borland (D)
Sixth District—Clement C. Dickinson (D)
Seventh District—Courtney W. Hamlin (D)
Eighth District—Dorsey W. Shackleford (D)
Ninth District—Champ Clark (D)
Tenth District—Richard Bartholdt (R)
Eleventh District—William I. Igoe (D)
Twelfth District—Michael J. Gill (D)
Thirteenth District—Walter L. Hensley (D)
Fourteenth District—Joseph J. Russell (D)
Fifteenth District—Perl D. Decker (D)
Sixteenth District—Thomas L. Rubey (D)

MONTANA

At Large, John M. Evans (D)
At Large, Tom Stout (D)

NEBRASKA

First District—John A. Maguire (D)
Second District—C. O. Lobeck (D)
Third District—Dan V. Stephens (D)
Fourth District—Charles H. Sloan (R)
Fifth District—Silas R. Barton (R)
Sixth District—Moses P. Kinkaid (R)

NEVADA

At Large, E. E. Roberts (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

First District—Eugene E. Reed (D)
Second District—Raymond B. Stevens (D)

NEW JERSEY

First District—William J. Browning (R)
Second District—J. Thompson Baker (D)
Third District—Thomas J. Scully (D)
Fourth District—Allan B. Walsh (D)
Fifth District—William E. Tuttle, Jr. (D)
Sixth District—Archibald C. Hart (D)
Seventh District—Dow H. Drukker (R)
Eighth District—Eugene F. Kinkead (D)
Ninth District—Richard W. Parker (R)
Tenth District—Edward W. Townsend (D)
Eleventh District—John J. Eagan (D)
Twelfth District—James A. Hamill (D)

NEW MEXICO

At Large, H. B. Ferguson (D)

NEW YORK

First District—Lathrop Brown (D)
Second District—Denis O'Leary (D)
Third District—Frank E. Wilson (D)
Fourth District—Harry H. Dale (D)
Fifth District—James P. Maher (D)
Sixth District—William M. Calder (R)
Seventh District—John J. Fitzgerald (D)
Eighth District—Daniel J. Griffin (D)
Ninth District—James H. O'Brien (D)
Tenth District—Herman A. Metz (D)
Eleventh District—Daniel Riordan (D)
Twelfth District—Henry M. Goldfogle (D)
Thirteenth District—George W. Loft (D)
Fourteenth District—Jefferson M. Levy (D)
Fifteenth District—Michael F. Conry (D)
Sixteenth District—Peter J. Dooling (D)
Seventeenth District—John F. Carew (D)
Eighteenth District—Thomas G. Patten (D)
Nineteenth District—Walter M. Chandler (P)
Twentieth District—Jacob A. Cantor (D)
Twenty-first District—Henry George, Jr. (D)
Twenty-second District—Henry Bruckner (D)
Twenty-third District—Joseph A. Goulden (D)
Twenty-fourth District—Woodson R. Oglesby (D)
Twenty-fifth District—Benj. I. Taylor (D)
Twenty-sixth District—Edmund Platt (R)
Twenty-seventh District—George McClellan (D)
Twenty-eighth District—Peter G. Ten Eyck (D)
Twenty-ninth District—James S. Parker (R)
Thirtieth District—Samuel Wallin (R)
Thirty-second District—Luther W. Mott (R)
Thirty-third District—Charles A. Talcott (D)
Thirty-fourth District—George W. Fairchild (R)
Thirty-fifth District—John R. Clancy (D)
Thirty-seventh District—Edwin S. Underhill (D)
Thirty-eighth District—Thomas B. Dunn (R)
Thirty-ninth District—Henry G. Danforth (R)
Fortieth District—Robert H. Gittins (D)
Forty-first District—Charles B. Smith (D)
Forty-second District—Daniel A. Driscoll (D)
Forty-third District—Charles M. Hamilton (R)

NORTH CAROLINA

First District—John H. Small (D)
Second District—Claude Kitchin (D)
Third District—John M. Faison (D)
Fourth District—Edward W. Pou (D)
Fifth District—Charles M. Stedman (D)
Sixth District—Hannibal L. Godwin (D)
Seventh District—Robert N. Page (D)
Eighth District—Robert L. Doughton (D)
Ninth District—Edwin Y. Webb (D)
Tenth District—James M. Gudger, Jr. (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

First District—Henry T. Helgesen (R)
Second District—Geo. M. Young (R)
Third District—Patrick D. Norton (R)

OHIO

At Large, Robert Crosser (D)
First District—Stanley E. Bowdle (D)
Second District—Alfred G. Allen (D)
Third District—Warren Gard (D)
Fourth District—J. H. Goeke (D)
Fifth District—Timothy T. Ansberry (D)
Sixth District—Simeon D. Fess (R)
Seventh District—James D. Post (D)
Eighth District—Frank B. Willis (R)
Ninth District—Isaac R. Sherwood (D)

Tenth District—Robert M. Switzer (R)
Eleventh District—Horatio C. Claypool (D)
Twelfth District—Clement Brumbaugh (D)
Thirteenth District—John A. Key (D)
Fifteenth District—Geo. White (D)
Sixteenth District—W. B. Francis (D)
Seventeenth District—Wm. A. Ashbrook (D)
Eighteenth District—John J. Whitacre (D)
Nineteenth District—E. R. Bathrick (D)
Twentieth District—Wm. Gordon (D)
Twenty-first—Robert J. Bulkley (D)

OKLAHOMA

At Large, Wm. H. Murray (D)
At Large, Jos. B. Thompson (D)
At Large, Claude Weaver (D)

First District—Bird McGuire (R)
Second District—Dick T. Morgan (R)
Third District—Jas. S. Davenport (D)
Fourth District—Chas. D. Carter (D)
Fifth District—Scott Ferris (D)

OREGON

First District—Willis C. Hawley (R)
Second District—Nicholas J. Sinnott (R)
Third District—A. W. Lafferty (PR)

PENNSYLVANIA

At Large, Fred. E. Lewis (R)
At Large, John M. Morin (R)
At Large, Arthur R. Rupley (P)
At Large, Anderson H. Walters (P)

First District—Wm. S. Vare (R)
Second District—Geo. S. Graham (R)
Third District—J. Hampton Moore (R)
Fourth District—Geo. W. Edmonds (R)
Fifth District—Michael Donohoe (D)
Sixth District—J. Washington Logue (D)
Seventh District—Thos. S. Butler (R)
Eighth District—Robert E. Diefenderfer (D)
Ninth District—Wm. W. Griest (R)
Tenth District—John R. Farr (R)
Eleventh District—John J. Casey (D)
Twelfth District—Robert E. Lee (D)
Thirteenth District—John H. Rothermel (D)
Fourteenth District—W. D. B. Ainey (R)
Fifteenth District—Edgar R. Kiess (R)
Sixteenth District—John V. Lesher (D)
Seventeenth District—Frank L. Dershem (D)
Eighteenth District—Aaron S. Kreider (R)
Nineteenth District—Warren W. Bailey (D)
Twentieth District—Andrew R. Brodbeck (D)
Twenty-first District—Chas. E. Patton (R)
Twenty-second District—Abraham L. Keister (R)
Twenty-third District—Wooda N. Carr (D)
Twenty-fourth District—Henry W. Temple (P)
Twenty-fifth District—Milton W. Shreve (R)
Twenty-sixth District—A. Mitchell Palmer (D)
Twenty-seventh District—Jonathan N. Langham (R)
Twenty-eighth District—Willis J. Hulings (P)
Twenty-ninth District—Stephen G. Porter (R)
Thirtieth District—M. Clyde Kelly (P)
Thirty-first District—Jas. Francis Burke (R)
Thirty-second District—Andrew J. Barchfeld (R)

RHODE ISLAND

First District—Geo. O'Shaunnessy (D)
Second District—Peter G. Gerry (D)
Third District—Ambrose Kennedy (R)

SOUTH CAROLINA

First District—Richard S. Whaley (D)
Second District—Jas. F. Byrnes (D)
Third District—Wyatt Aiken (D)
Fourth District—Jos. T. Johnson (D)
Fifth District—David E. Finley (D)
Sixth District—J. Willard Ragsdale (D)
Seventh District—Ashbury F. Lever (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

First District—Chas. H. Dillon (R)
Second District—Chas. H. Burke (R)
Third District—Eben W. Martin (R)

TENNESSEE

First District—Samuel R. Sells (R)
Second District—Richard W. Austin (R)
Third District—John A. Moon (D)
Fourth District—Cordell Hull (D)
Fifth District—Wm. C. Houston (D)
Sixth District—Jos. W. Byrns (D)
Seventh District—Lemuel P. Padgett (D)
Eighth District—Thetus W. Sims (D)
Ninth District—Finis J. Garrett (D)
Tenth District—Kenneth McKellar (D)

TEXAS

At Large, Daniel E. Garrett (D)
At Large, Hatton W. Sumners (D)

First District—Horace W. Vaughan (D)
Second District—Martin Dies (D)
Third District—James Young (D)
Fourth District—Sam Rayburn (D)
Fifth District—Jack Beall (D)
Sixth District—Rufus Hardy (D)
Seventh District—A. W. Gregg (D)
Eighth District—Joe H. Eagle (D)
Ninth District—George F. Burgess (D)
Tenth District—James P. Buchanan (D)
Eleventh District—Robert L. Henry (D)
Twelfth District—Oscar Callaway (D)
Thirteenth District—John H. Stephens (D)
Fourteenth District—James L. Slayden (D)
Fifteenth District—John N. Garner (D)
Sixteenth District—William R. Smith (D)

UTAH

At Large, Joseph Howell (R)
At Large, Jacob Johnson (R)

VERMONT

First District—Frank L. Greene (R)
Second District—Frank Plumley (R)

VIRGINIA

First District—William A. Jones (D)
Second District—E. E. Holland (D)
Third District—Andrew J. Montague (D)
Fourth District—Walter A. Watson (D)
Fifth District—Edward W. Saunders (D)
Sixth District—Carter Glass (D)
Seventh District—James Hay (D)
Eighth District—Charles C. Carlin (D)
Ninth District—C. Bascom Slemp (R)
Tenth District—Henry D. Flood (D)

WASHINGTON

At Large, James W. Bryan (P)
At Large, J. A. Falconer (P)

First District—William E. Humphrey (R)
Second District—Albert Johnson (R)
Third District—William L. LaFollette (R)

WEST VIRGINIA

At Large, Howard Sutherland (R)

First District—M. M. Neely (D)
Second District—William G. Brown, Jr. (D)
Third District—Samuel B. Avis (R)
Fourth District—Hunter H. Moss, Jr. (R)
Fifth District—James A. Hughes (R)

WISCONSIN

First District—Henry A. Cooper (R)
Second District—Michael E. Burke (D)
Third District—John M. Nelson (R)
Fourth District—William J. Cary (R)
Fifth District—William H. Stafford (R)
Sixth District—Michael K. Reilly (D)
Seventh District—John J. Esch (R)
Eighth District—Edward E. Browne (R)
Ninth District—Thomas F. Konop (D)
Tenth District—James A. Frear (R)
Eleventh District—Irvine L. Lenroot (R)

WYOMING

At Large, Frank W. Mondell (R)

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